

THE INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE

THE ROMANTIC
WOOFING OF MISS
GLADYS
VANDERBILT BY A
RICH HUNGARIAN
NOBLEMAN

Count
Szechenyi

AGAIN the American public is face to face with an international matrimonial alliance in high life.

This time the Young Lochinvar has come out of the east in the shape of a dashing, jolly hussar of the ancient Hungarian nobility, the proudest and most exclusive on the continent of Europe.

The maiden is Gladys, daughter of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt.

That suggests at once that other international marriage in which the same well known American family supplied the maiden—and the money. There the comparison, if one makes it, ends. Beside the family tree of the present suitor that of the Duke of Marlborough, who married the cousin of Gladys, is a puny sapling.

The full name of the fortunate Hungarian nobleman—the high time it was revealed—seems to be Ladislav Szechenyi von Sarvar and Felszvidek. For short, he will answer to the call for Count Laszlo Szechenyi. There appears to be not the slightest doubt that the young man is the real thing. His fiancée and her mother have seen him in his native habitat, and they are convinced. As for the Szechenyi family itself one has only to read Hungarian history, ancient and modern.

When Miss Vanderbilt goes as a bride to Austria-Hungary it will not require a very remarkable stretch of her imagination to make herself believe that she is in that Ruritania which Anthony Hope has made the scene of so many thrilling adventures. Her new domain will be a land of quaint customs, of traditional romance, and of old world aristocracy in present day surroundings.

Of course the great houses of the

gay Austrian capital will be wide open to her, and she will be a person of consequence at the imperial court. As for Budapest, just over the beautiful blue Danube, it will give the lucky American girl a right royal welcome.

The reason for this is to be found in the fact that the count's family is represented in about every branch of official life in the dual government of the empire. His father, the late Count Eszterich Szechenyi, was one of the most influential men at court, where he occupied the position of confidential counselor to the emperor. At one time he was ambassador to Berlin.

Not the least agreeable feature about the business—from an American viewpoint, that is—turns out to be that the

latest young man who will be permitted to take part in the invigorating pastime of manipulating the Vanderbilt millions is not in need of ready money.

The Szechenyis, it appears, are rather well to do themselves, the young count having about \$5,000,000 of his very own and a charming prospect of more to come.

Neither is the American public at all averse to the pretty little touch of romance and mystery which is coincident with the affair. It has been more or less interested in Miss Vanderbilt for several years. No American girl with \$12,500,000 between her and the poorhouse need fear total obscurity.

She is the only unmarried child of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. Her older sister is Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and she has three brothers, Cornelius Junior, who followed his father by marrying Miss Wilson and was disinherited; Alfred Gwynne, who inherited the bulk of the great estate, and Reginald.

Miss Vanderbilt was introduced to society three years ago at a dance given by her mother in the great Vanderbilt house at Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street, New York. The house had been closed for five years, and Miss Gladys' coming out party was the event of the season.

Those who were present on that occasion saw in the debutante a rather

small and slight girl of eighteen without any especial distinction of person or manner. As they came to know her better they found that Miss Vanderbilt was a young woman of parts. For one thing, she sang well, having been a pupil of Jean de Reszke in Paris. She could also tool a four-in-hand very neatly and drive her big touring car up and down the crowded avenues with the confidence of a professional chauffeur.

Suitors? Yes, decidedly. The chat of the drawing rooms coupled her name with those of most of the really eligible young marrying men of the season. Sometimes these reports reached the newspapers. Whenever they did they met with prompt denial.

from some member of the Vanderbilt family authorized to speak.

Last April Miss Gladys and her mother went abroad. From time to time the record of their itinerary appeared in the society columns of American papers—they were entertained in London and afterward at West Park by Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid; later they were reported to be at Carlsbad for the season, and later still it was said that they were cruising in European waters.

In August Mrs. Vanderbilt cabled an order to her Newport agent to open the Breakers, her beautiful home on the Cliffs.

When the mother and daughter reappeared at Newport speculation among the cottagers as to their future movements took on an unwelcome activity. Their presence seemed to crystallize vague rumors that had been drifting in for several weeks. The burden of these "little bird whispers" was that Miss Gladys had fallen in love in the good old fashioned way, that the favored suitor was a foreign nobleman of the "real thing" description and that something was going to happen.

For some time nothing whatever could be learned of the young nobleman's identity. The Newport colony is not a whit less assiduous in its quest of information concerning the doings of its members than is many a less pretentious community, but all the ordinary avenues that led to an accurate comprehension of Miss Vanderbilt's love affair—if, indeed, there existed anything of the sort—seemed to be barred against all honest investigation.

The Vanderbilts were as noncommittal as the traditional bivalve.

It leaked out, however. Such matters almost always do leak out. Certain Austrian officials in this country are responsible for the leak. They

told how Miss Vanderbilt had met Count Laszlo at Salsburg, a famous watering place in the Austrian Tyrol, and how the young couple had fallen in love almost at first sight. The count's relatives were consulted and the young American and her mother were invited to become guests at the ancestral castle in Hungary.

One day there was a great family gathering of the clans at the castle, and the lovers were betrothed formally under the laws of the empire. Immediately after the ceremony Mrs. Vanderbilt and her daughter began their homeward journey.

Scarcely had this report found its way to Newport when it was confirmed by the appearance of the count and

Then it was that Mrs. Vanderbilt announced to the assembled colonies that she expected to become the mother-in-law of the quiet, affable and decidedly good looking young Magyar who is entitled to the name of Ladislav Szechenyi von Sarvar and Felszvidek.

That name, such as it is—as the sage of East Aurora would put it—goes back fully 1,000 years. If there be any value in antiquity Miss Vanderbilt has certainly secured a tremendous bargain. The history of her family's family began in the year nine hundred and something and is still making.

The men of the race have been the legitimate bearers of the title of count for more than 300 years. Like that of their Scythian ancestors, the wealth of the modern Szechenyis lies in their landed possessions. The young count's father was the owner of thousands of acres divided into farms and forest preserves. As did their forefathers, the modern Szechenyis draw from these wide domains vast tributes of wheat, tobacco, hemp, Turkish pepper and the most famous wine producing grapes in Europe.

From all of which it is apparent that this latest international matrimonial venture is more promising than most of those which have preceded it. There seems to be no prospect that it will be a repetition of the Marlborough and Castellane tragedies.

GEORGE P. HENRY.

to drink it, their eyes shining with ecstasy.

SAVED BY COURIER.

MdLe, Lecomte, perceiving the fate which awaited her, thought she would go mad every moment. Fortunately the arrival of her cousin and a troop of Englishmen well armed, dispersed the criminal fanatics. Many were killed on the spot, the tree was cut down and it threw up a spout of pinkish water with the force of a water-spout. The wretched victim had lost all human form. This horrible adventure decided MdLe, Lecomte to leave India, and she has just arrived at Versailles. She says she will marry the cousin who saved her life.

CURES WINTER COUGH.

J. E. Gover, 101 N. Main St., Ottawa, Kan., writes: "Every fall it has been my wife's trouble to catch a severe cold, and therefore I have always kept a bottle of Dr. King's Cough Cure. Last fall I got her a bottle of Dr. King's Cough Cure. She used it and has been able to sleep all night since. Whenever the cough troubles her, two or three doses stop the cough, and she is able to be up and about. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112 and 114 South Main St."

ENGLAND HAS A "MAN FROM MISSOURI."

(Continued from page seventeen.)

as to the whitewashing of the Buckingham Palace Memo.

AFTER WINE AGENT.

But Mr. Lea continued to press the matter. Each time he brought it up the chairman (and others) tried to change the subject. Finally he was in a star-like manner ruled out of order. But he had in his various questions brought out the facts, so that the public could see and understand.

Mr. T. Kingscott, son of Sir Nigel Kingscott, who is physician of the royal household, has held the appointment of gentleman of the robe for some years. His salary is \$4,000. He is also making many thousands as the agent and purchaser of a well known champagne. Mr. Lea charges that Mr. Kingscott excludes all other champagne from the royal palace and informs the public that it is the king's wine, and in this way sells an enormous quantity to the admirers of royalty.

PENSIONERS' GRAFT.

Following up this sensation Mr. Lea dived into the pension list. He found that all sorts of persons were getting pensions totaling a million and a half dollars, and he asked in parliament for the reasons why in certain cases. For instance, he brought out the fact that two women were getting a couple of thousand dollars a year between them as pensioners of King George IV. and three women of the same kind were getting over that amount as pensioners of King William IV.

The government did not know much about the matter, but inquired and found that the pensioners were still living and received these pensions for services rendered by their fathers to the kings named.

EASY MONEY.

The next item Mr. Lea wanted to know about concerned a pension of nearly \$500 annually given to Henry de Nassau, Lord d'Auverquerque. From such of the records as remain it appears that hundreds of years ago a soldier of fortune who had fought for money under half a dozen foreign banners came to England and did valiant service for the king. He was given a title and a pension. His heirs have continued in the honors and drawn the

money ever since. There has been nobody to say them nay.

LORD RODNEY'S CASE.

Then comes the case of Lord Rodney. The original Rodney was created a baron and given a pension of \$10,000 for defeating the French fleet at the battle of Cape St. Vincent over 50 years ago. The pension and honors were granted to "all and every the heirs male to whom the title of Lord Rodney shall descend." The government has tried to commute this pension, but without success.

ADMIRAL NELSON'S "HEIRS."

Also there is the peculiar case of the pension of \$25,000 a year "to whom the title of Lord Nelson shall descend." Mr. Lea brought out the fact that the title and pensions are now the property of a man who is absolutely no blood relation of the original naval hero. He is a distant connection through some marriage of one of Nelson's cousins whom Horatia perhaps never knew or heard of. Mr. Lea brought up the fact that the British government of the period allowed Admiral Nelson's own child to starve to death in abject poverty, as well as her mother, Lady Hamilton, whom he intended to make his legal wife, while a perfect stranger to the real blood of the Nelsons drew after his death a princely annuity.

TRAFFIC IN TITLES.

Following up the pension scandals, Mr. Lea brought up his charge regarding the traffic in titles and honors. While the government held its breath it was proposed that a register should be established where such titles could be bought over the counter like pieces of ribbon.

Mr. Lea charged that both Tory and Liberal governments were guilty of

this title traffic. The prime minister got up and denied it and the former prime minister followed suit. Mr. Lea pressed for a committee of inquiry, but the house declared he was guilty of defaming its name and demanded that he withdraw his charges.

SPIRITED DEBATE.

There was a spirited debate. In the golden days Mr. Lea would have been committed to the tower. He declared that there was no intentional insult of the members individually of the commons or to the house itself. His motion was ruled out and the matter hushed up quickly by the leaders.

But other members brought up similar motions, and when parliament meets again the scandal will unquestionably be revived by Mr. Lea and his handful of adherents.

There have been many minor scandals which Lea has brought to public notice, such as the giving of a baronetcy to the head of the firm which it was shown supplied a defective rudder to the great battleship Dreadnought.

So long as Mr. Lea is in the British parliament he will pound away at the graft and official crassness of the British government.

Whether he will attack the royal salaries or not remains to be seen. It is possible, for he is such an out and out republican.

"AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY."

"Personally I admire Edward the Seventh," he said to me. "But he is an expensive luxury. England would be better off if it followed the example of the United States and elected a president for a term of years. Should such a state of affairs come into being in the lifetime of the king he would undoubtedly be elected, and I myself would work and vote for him. But I do not believe in all these hangers on and minor royalties getting their pay from the public's pockets. Let them work for a living as we all do. I am not a Socialist by any means, but a republican. The greatest men in the world today and for generations past have been Americans. Where in the world's history will you find a greater, grander man than Abu Lincoln? America's form of government is the best on earth. The sooner England follows her example the better. I look forward to the day, though I may never see it, when an English-speaking people will be assembled under one banner, when the empire of Anglo-Saxons shall rule the world, when Washington will be the capital city, the center of the universe, and when a president shall rule for universal peace."

CHARLES BYNG HALL.

MORE INTEREST IN NERVOUS PEOPLE.

It is fortunate for our people that practicing physicians are becoming ever more interested in nervous people and that they are learning to recognize more fully than formerly the importance of the psychic side of their cases. The deficiency in medical practice in this respect has been due in part, first, to lack of instruction regarding the healthy mind (psychology), and secondly, to lack of instruction regarding the sick mind (psychiatry). American universities are far behind those of the rest of the world in their provision for instruction in the latter subject. In Italy and Germany especially every university hospital has its psychiatric clinic in which its professor of psychiatry teaches students how to recognize and treat mental phenomena which deviate from the normal. While America has made admirable provision for the care and comfort of the in-

sane, American medical schools are lamentably lacking in facilities for teaching medical students psychiatry,

and especially for giving instruction in diagnosis and treatment in that wide and indefinite borderland between

mental health and mental disease—Dr. Leveley F. Barker, in Good Housekeeping.

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